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The cases from which the blood and spinal fluid were secured were all marked cases of pellagra displaying all the acute phenomena of the disease, including marked erythemas of both the "wet" and "dry" forms. All were alienated and had probably suffered from the disease for some months or longer. The case from which the pieces of spinal cord were derived had terminated, presenting a typical picture of so-called typhoid pellagra.

The monkeys were kept in small wire cages on the ordinary laboratory diet, and care was taken that at least some of the cages should be exposed daily to as much direct sunlight as possible. Temperatures of all monkeys were taken daily for several weeks, and they have now been kept under observation for about six months. Not one of them has displayed any change worthy of note.

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CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS IN GREECE.

Report by T. J. FELTSOS, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, Athens, Greece.

Pursuant to Bureau instructions of April 20, 1911, in connection with the prevalence of cerebrospinal meningitis in Greece, I have collected the following on the subject:

HISTORY OF THE DISEASE.

In a treatise published by Dr. Savas, professor of hygiene and microbiology in the University of Athens, it is shown that the disease first made its appearance in Greece in 1843. From that year to 1868 a number of cases occurred at different periods in various districts, but the first epidemic was marked during the winter of 1868-9, when a large number of cases occurred. After that the disease gradually disappeared, a few sporadic cases only occurring from time to time. Since the year 1881, however, the disease has been epidemic, particularly during the winter and spring.

EPIDEMIC OF 1910-11.

The present epidemic first broke out in Athens toward the end of November, 1910, and little by little spread throughout the whole of Greece. It attained its maximum force during February. It then began gradually to subside and has continued to decline to the present date. A few cases now occur from time to time in Athens and Piraeus and in some of the districts near Athens, as Megara, Levadia, Lamia, also in the Province of Thessaly. The disease has practically disappeared from the Peloponnesus, no case having been heard of there for about a month with the exception of the village of Mavrovouni near Calamata and the Province of Triphyllia, where cases of the disease have been reported recently.

The large number of cases this year has been attributed to the exceptionally severe winter. Toward the end of March, following a change of the weather to mild, the disease had to a certain extent

subsided, when it suddenly and inexplicably returned as virulent as ever. Then it again commenced to subside gradually.

The Government board of public health issued a circular of instructions relative to measures for preventing the spread of the disease and the disinfection of the houses and clothing of the patients.

The only general measure which was taken throughout Greece was the closing of the schools.

The number of cases of cerebrospinal meningitis officially reported in Athens is 400. However, physicians are not obliged to report cases under their care, so that it is possible there was a greater number.

The case mortality rate before the use of serum was about 58-60 per cent. It is now reduced to 20-22 per cent in the Hospital Evangelismos, according to information given by the director, Dr. A. Christomanos, and to 16-18 per cent in the town. Deaths from the disease were reported in Athens as follows:

December, 1910, 18 deaths; January, 1911, 26; February, 49; March, 39; April, 35; May 1-12, 11.

NOTE.—The dates named are for the Julian or old style calendar and are in each case 13 days earlier than the same date for the calendar in ordinary use.